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PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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General Post-Office,

New-York, October 5, 1789.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 15th of November next, for the conveyance of the mails for one year, commencing on the first day of January, 1790. from Portland in Maſſachuſetts, to Savannah in Georgia, by either ſtage carriages or horſes.

The articles of contract will be as follows:

1ſt. That the mail ſhall be conveyed three times each week, from the firſt of May to the firſt day of November; and twice a week from the firſt of November to the firſt of May; from Portland in Maſſachuſetts, to Suffolk in Virginia; and from Suffolk to Savannah in Georgia twice in each week, from May firſt to November firſt, and once in each week from November firſt to May firſt.

2d. That the contractors be anſwerable for the care and fidelity of the perſons to whom they entruſt the carriage of the mail; and that both they and their drivers or riders take the cuſtomary oaths.

3d. That bonds be given with two ſufficient ſureties, for the performance of each contract.

4th. That where the mail is conveyed by ſtages, a perſon muſt be ſent with the ſame whoſe ſole buſineſs it ſhall be to take care of it; and there muſt be in each ſtage carriage, a ſecure and convenient place appropriated to its reception.

5th. That in caſe any accident ſhall happen to the ſtage to delay it, the male ſhall be forwarded ſo as to arrive at each office at the ſtated hour, at the expence of the contractor.

6th. The payments to the contractors will be made at the end of each quarter; the penalties for failures, if any, being firſt deducted.

The propoſals muſt ſpecify the loweſt terms, by either ſtages or horſes, and be confined to the following diſtances.

From Portland to Portſmouth,	60 miles.
From Portſmouth to Boſton	61
From Boſton to New York,	249
From New York to Philadelphia,	95
From Philadelphia to Baltimore,	102
From Baltimore to Alexandria,	54
From Alexandria to Edenton	286
From Edenton to Waſhington	56
From Waſhington to Newbern,	33
From Newbern to Wilmington,	93
From Wilmington to Georgetown,	127
From Georgetown to Charleſton	62
From Charleſton to Savannah	219

The ſame perſon or perſons may make propoſitions for as many of the above diſtances as he pleaſes, taking care to ſpecify particularly the loweſt terms for each diſtrict.

That there be ſtated and convenient hours of arrival at, and from each poſt office, and a reaſonable time allowed for making up a mail to be forwarded from each; and in order to aſcertain the times of the mails actually arriving and departure, way-bills will be forwarded.

Propoſals will alſo be received for the following croſs roads:

From the city of New York to the city of Albany.

From the city of New York to Danbury in the ſtate of Connecticut; and from thence to Harrford.

From the city of Philadelphia to the town of Vienna in Maryland.

From the city of Annapolis to Leonard's town in St. Mary's county, by the route of Upper Marlborough, Piſcataway and Port Tobacco.

From Frederickſburgh in Virginia, to Hobb's Hole on Rappahannock; and from thence to the port of entry on Yeocomico upon Potowmack river; and from thence to Urbanna, the port of entry on Rappahannock river,

From the town of Wilmington to Fayetteville in North Carolina, by the route of Elizabethtown.

From Fayetteville in North-Carolina, to Cambden in South Carolina; and from thence to Charleſton in the ſame ſtate; and from Cambden by the route of Columbia to Auguſta in the ſtate of Georgia.

The contracts for the above croſs roads are to commence on the firſt day of January next, and to continue for one year. They are to be made on the following principles.

I. That the contractors ſhall enjoy the excluſive privilege of carrying letters or packets for hire on the above routes, and all the emoluments ariſing therefrom during the term of the contract; they giving bond with two ſufficient ſureties for performance.

II. That the rates of poſtage on theſe routes, ſhall in no caſe exceed thoſe charged purſuant to acts of Congreſs, for letters and packets on the main poſt road; and that ſuch contract ſhall not occaſion any expence to the general poſt office.

Propoſals will alſo be received for the conveyance of the mail from Philadelphia to Pittſburgh, by the route of Lancaſter, Yorktown, Carliſle, Chambertown and Bedford; and between Portland and Wiſcaſſet in Maſſachuſetts. The mail to be diſpatched once in each fortnight from the poſt offices reſpectively.

Propoſals for either the main or croſs roads, muſt be made in writing, ſealed and ſent to the poſt maſter general.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, P. M. G.

The printers in the United States are requeſted to inſert the above in their papers.

WAS taken from a certain James Black, on the 14th inſtant, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, a round black Beaver Hat, almoſt new, with red lining and a piece of red leather in the fore part of the crown. The owner may have it again by applying to the ſubſcriber, living about nine miles from Pittſburgh, on the great road leading to Greenſburgh, proving property, and paying the expence of this advertiſement.

THOMAS SAMPSON.

Allegheny County, October 22, 1789.

Greenſburgh, October 23, 1789.

TO all adminiſtrators that may have entered bail in the county of Weſtmoreland, and have not exhibited their accounts agreeable to law: Notice is hereby given, that except they be and appear before the regiſter in Greenſburgh, on or before the firſt week in December next, provided with proper vouchers in order for ſettlement, that their reſpective bail bonds will be put in ſuit for the ſecurity of the legatees and others concerned.

Notice is likewiſe given to all legatees, deviſees and others that may have any intereſt in any laſt will and teſtament left in the regiſter's office in the time of James Kinkead, late recorded for ſaid county, that they are not committed to record.

WILLIAM MAGHEE.

THE adminiſtrator of George Juſtus, deceaſed, being deſirous to ſettle the eſtate, and make the earlieſt arrangements for the payment of any debts that may be due thereby, requeſts all perſons who may have any accounts againſt the ſame to bring them in for ſettlement properly authenticated, on the twenty ſixth of January next, to Mr Jacob Bauſmans oppoſite the town of Pittſburgh, and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are alſo deſired to ſettle their accounts and make payment of the balances due on or before the firſt of December next, otherwiſe the accounts will be put in proper hands for recovery.

ISAAC JUSTUS, adminiſtrator.

October 27, 1789.

THE ſubſcriber informs the public, that he has ſeveral OUTLOTS, near Pittſburgh, which he intends to let, in whole or in part, for any number of years as ſhall be agreed, on reaſonable terms,

All perſons indebted to him, particularly for ferry accounts, are deſired to make immediate payment, otherwiſe they may expect to have their accounts put in ſuit.

HUGH ROSS.

October 16, 1789.

Irwins and Chriſty, junior.

HAVE juſt received, and now opening for ſale at their ſtore in Pittſburgh, a large and general aſſortment of Merchandize, well adapted to the weſtern country, which will be diſpoſed of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, flour, whiſkey, peltry, &c. &c.

Pittſburgh, October 22, 1789.

N. B. Once more they requeſt thoſe who are indebted to them to make payment, or ſuch arrangements, through the courſe of one month, as may be ſatisfactory, otherwiſe their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney for the recovery thereof without reſpect to perſons.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has given four bonds, one of which is for forty pounds, and the other three for twenty pounds each, to certain Daniel M'Cintock, living in Coreco, bearing date in conſideration for a tract of land lying on Buffalo creek run on Sawicky; and whereas the ſaid M'Cintock has not, nor can not make me a ſufficient title for ſaid land, this is to forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bonds, as I am determined not to pay them until I get an indiſputable title for the above mentioned tract of land.

PETER WALTZ.

October 16, 1789.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT valuable tract of land formerly the property of Samuel Irwin, Eſq; on Peter's creek, Waſhington county, fifteen miles from Pittſburgh, and fifteen from Waſhington, and half a mile from the river Monongahela, adjoining lands of John Cox, Robert James, Philip Deals, James Chambers and John Wells; inhabited by William Brown, John Underhill, Neil Murray, Andrew M'Aſlan, and James Sanderſon, each having the following quantity of cleared land. William Brown ſix acres, good buildings, apple and peach orchard, and garden, &c. John Underhill, forty acres; Neil Murray, ten acres, with a ſaw houſe, ſtill, and compleat ſet of veſſels for two ſtills; Andrew M'Aſlan, twenty acres, and James Sanderſon, twenty acres; the yearly rents at preſent amounts to between ſeventy and eighty pounds Pennſylvania currency. The ſaid land is half a mile from Charles Bracford's mill, one mile from Magee's mill, one mile from Adam Wickerham, junior's mill, two miles from Adam Wickerham, ſenior's, mill, and not above four miles from Welſh and Baldwin's mills. The whole or any part of the above will be ſold, and for further particulars enquire of John M'Donald, in Pittſburgh; Alexander Addiſon, Eſq; in Waſhington: or John Cox, on Peter's creek.

Alſo, to be ſold or rented, the ſtone coal and lime works, on the banks of the river Monongahela, adjoining James Chambers, with a compleat ſet of tools to carry on ſaid buſineſs, and a large keel boat. Enquire as above. October 15, 1789.

South Huntingdon township, Sept. 22, 1789.

SUPPOSED to be ſtolen, a roan horſe, ſaddle and bridle; the horſe is about 9 years old, between 14 & 15 hands high, no brand noted, was left with the ſubſcriber the 5th of Auguſt laſt, by a certain John Smith. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM WIGLE.

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Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS. Auguſt 6.

ONE of the moſt important articles of this poſt, ſo favorable to the ſubſiſtence of executive authority, is the reſtoration of Monſieur Neckar to the confidence the king has juſt made of the adminiſtration. The following is his majeſty's letter to the national aſſembly on the occaſion:

"I ſend you this note, Mr. Preſident, which you will please to communicate to the National Aſſembly.

(Signed) LOUIS.

"It is my intention, gentlemen, to act in concert with the conſtitutional repreſentatives which ought to be but one in the kingdom, by communicating to you directly the manner in which I have juſt accompliſhed my adminiſtration. I name the archbiſhop of Bourdeaux, keeper of the ſeals; the archbiſhop of Vienne will have the eccleſiaſtical department; M. de la Tour du Pin, miniſter of war; and the Mareſchal de Beauveau a member of the council.

"The choice I make among the members of your aſſembly, teſtifies to you how much I am of manifeſting with you the moſt perfect confidence, and the moſt cordial harmony."

The miniſtry of France conſiſts at preſent of the following members:

Mr. Neckar, miniſter of finances.

The comte de Montmorin, miniſter of foreign affairs.

The comte de St. Prieſt, miniſter of Paris or the home department.

Archbiſhop of Bourdeaux, keeper of the ſeals.

Archbiſhop of Vienne, the eccleſiaſtical department.

The comte de la Tour du Pin, miniſter of war.

Mareſchal de Beauveau, firſt privy counſellor of his majeſty.

The marine department is ſtill vacant.

The comte de la Luzerne withdraws from public affairs. Count D'Eſtaing will probably be the man.

The communication of this happy intelligence was received with the warmeſt applauſes by the aſſembly and the univerſal joy through Paris.

The national aſſembly have iſſued a declaration, enjoining the payments of all taxes, duties and pecuniary charges in the ancient form, until the feudal ſyſtem, with the fiſcal and local abuſes ſhall have been aboliſhed by the aſſembly, and a new order of things eſtabliſhed.

Great ravages are committing in Normandy, Franche Comte, and parts of the provinces; the country ſeats of the nobleſſe are every where attacked, and the caſtles of the nobles deſtroyed, &c.

The great queſtion reſpecting the neceſſity of a declaration of rights to precede the new conſtitution has been diſcuſſed the affirmative by a very great majority; to which amendments offered, to accompany it with a declaration of the duties of the citizen, was rejected by a majority of 3.

Theſe obſervations are wanting to point out to you the ſituation of the happy people of this country, as to wealth, ſubſiſtence, a ſucceſſion of events as have taken place within theſe three days, and crowned all their noble efforts.

A new addreſs of congratulation from the national aſſembly, with the declaration of theſe miniſters, that they are devoted to its orders:

A declaration of the rights of man to be prefixed to the new conſtitution: and

The ever memorable decision of the national aſſembly, of Tueſday night the 4th of Auguſt, which gives complete freedom to this country.

On Tueſday evening, the viſcomte de Noailles roſe in the national aſſembly, and in a glowing ſpeech ſaid, now was the time for the aſſembly to prove their genuine patriotiſm to the people by ſhewing themſelves their affectionate and diſintereſted repreſentatives, devoid of every motive but the common good; and by giving a great example to nations and ages in the ſacrifice of every abuſive right and privilege whatſoever, incidental to all the orders provinces, cities, and communities, raiſe the French name to a height unparalled in hiſtory, and conſecrate their memory as worthy of repreſenting the enlightened knowledge, the courage, the virtues of ſo great and generous a people. No ſooner had he made a motion for the abolition of the ſeigniorial rights, than the whole body of nobles and clergy roſe as it were by one common impulſe, to expreſs their warmeſt approbation; and the moſt ſublime ſtruggle took place for ſeveral hours, of who ſhould be the foremoſt in pointing out ſome freſh offering to liberty. The deputies of the provinces ſuch as Franche Comte, Burgundy, Brittanny, Dauphine, Artois, &c. &c. and of the cities under ſimilar circumſtances of poſſeſſing peculiar privileges and exemptions, joined in the general burſt of freedom; and after an enthuſiaſtic converſation, not debate, which laſted from ſeven o'clock till three in the morning of yeſterday, the following articles were unanimouſly agreed on. I have only time to ſend you the heads of them.

Article I. Equality of taxes, to commence from the preſent moment.

II. The renunciation of all privileges for orders, cities, provinces, and individuals; a general uniformity to take place through the whole kingdom.

III. The redemption of all feudal rights.

IV. Suppreſſion of mortmain and perſonal ſervitude.

V. The produce of the redemption of the eſtates of the clergy to be applied to the augmentation of the ſalaries of the Pariſh prieſts.

VI. The abolition of the game laws and capitaineries.

VII. The abolition of ſeigniorial juriſdictions.

VIII. The abolition of the venality of offices.

IX. Juſtice to be rendered gratuitouſly to the people.

X. The abolition of privileged dove cotes and warrens (a dreadful and ſerious grievance to the French peaſantry.)

XI. The redemption of tithes and field rents.

XII. It is forbidden to create in future any rights of the ſame nature, or any other feudal rights whatever.

XIII. A ſpeedy augmentation of the benefits of Pariſh prieſts.

XIV. The ſuppreſſion of the droits d'annates or firſt fruits. The ſum paid by France to the Pope on this head amounted annually to 357,133 ſterling.

XV. The abolition of all ranks of citizens to civil and military employments.

XVI. The ſuppreſſion of the duties of removal paid by the pariſh prieſts to the biſhops in certain provinces.

XVII. The ſuppreſſion of corporation and war denſhips.

XVIII. The ſuppreſſion of the plurality of livings.

XIX. A medal to be ſtruck to conſecrate this memorable day, expreſſive of the abolition and privileges, and of the complete union of all the provinces and all the citizens.

XX. Te Deum to be ſung in the king's chapel and throughout all France.

XXI. Louis XVI proclaimed reſtorer of the public liberty.

Theſe reſolutions to be printed, and immediately circulated through the kingdom.

There are ſeveral other articles; ſuch as, the abolition of all unmerited penſions; all artizans to be exempt from taxes, who employ no journeymen; all ſuits for feigniorial and royal rights, now pending in the courts, to be ſuſpended till the conſtitution is compleated, &c.

LONDON Auguſt 8.

To the marquis de la Fayette, may the preſent emancipation of the citizens of the commonwealth of France, be more juſtly attributed, than to any other of their patriotic characters. His long reſidence in England and America gave him juſt ideas of government, and he has been taught the relative rights of the ruler and the ruled, in the continual correſpondence he has kept up with his adopted father, general Waſhington, the hero and the ſtateſman

"Who with the enlighten'd patriots met,
"On Schuylkill's banks in cloſe Divan,
"And wing'd that arrow ſure as fate,
"Which aſcertains the ſacred rights of man."

Auguſt 9. Baron de Bezenval is to be tried immediately. He is in ſafe cuſtody. He was general of the king's troops in the diſtrict of Paris at the time of the revolution; was in all the ſecrets of the court party, and was the perſon who wrote to the governor of the baſtile to defend the garriſon but for 12 hours, and all would be ſafe.

American News.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13.

FRANCE.

Captain Collins, who arrived laſt Sunday from Bourdeaux, has favored us with

The PLAN

Of the intended attack of the City of PARIS, which was to have been carried into Execution in the night between the 14th and 15th July laſt.

[From a French Manuſcript hand bill.]

IT had been determined, that the invalids ſhould reſiſt and oppoſe the taking of their arms and cannon by the inhabitants of Paris, and to fire upon them immediately on their approach. At the ſame time, the brigades encamped on the field of Mars, conſiſting of the regiments of Bercheny, Eſterhazy, and Royal Dragoons, were to have marched, with all poſſible ſpeed, to the aſſiſtance of the invalids, while other huſſars and dragoons marched to the town houſe, to ſeize on the magiſtrates and on the archives of the city.

Immediately on the firing of the firſt cannon ſhot, the prince de Lambeſc had orders to march into St. Honore's ſtreet, with the regiment of Royal Allemand, and another regiment of horſe, ſabre in hand, and to kill every perſon who ſhould oppoſe their paſſage; then, with the other troops, to poſſeſs himſelf of the Place de Greve. The firing of the cannon was to have been the ſignal for all the brigades to enter the town and ſuburbs of Paris. The brigade of St. Dennis was compoſed of the regiments of Reynas, Alſace, and Bouillon; that of Seve and Meudon, of the regiments of Heſſe Darmſtadt, la Marck, Royal Cravattes, Royal Pologne, Sienois, and four battalions of chaſſeurs, to inveſt St. Antonie's gate, ſupported by the cannon of the baſtile. Montmartre hill was to have been occupied by the regiments of Beſancon and Lalure, with 50 pieces of cannon to fire on Paris, which was to have been ſacked and laid waſte. Three German regiments of infantry were to have entered through the gate, called Port d'Enfer, with their field pieces, and the Palace Royal was to have been abandoned to the plundering huſſars.

The expedition being over, the troops were to have marched back to the barriers, and there to have entrenched themſelves ſo as to prevent all communication with the province.

Names of the general officers who were to have commanded on that execrable Expedition.

Marſhal de Broglio commander in chief,

M. d'Autichamp, firſt equerry to the prince de Conde, quarter maſter general.

M. de Beſenval, commander on the field of Mars.

Meſſrs. de Choiſeul, Naborne Frieſlard, prince Lambeſc. (It is almoſt certain theſe were not with their regiments, and ſo ſhould not have had any command.)

The other general officers who were to command were, Meſſrs. de Bercheny, d'Eſterhazy, de Lambert, and de Chatelet.

Pittſburgh, November 7.

The near approach of the meeting of our ſtate convention, obſerves a correſpondent, muſt fill the breaſt of every Pennſylvanian with a wiſh that their deliberations may be marked by moderation. It is allowed, on all hands, that by making ſome amendments to the conſtitution, a good one may be formed; but ſhould the convention attempt entirely to diſſolve it, and form a new one (as has been ſuggeſted) on different principles, it may be attended with ſerious conſequences; however, it is to be hoped nothing of that kind will be attempted, and that the convention may ſhew themſelves worthy of the truſt repoſed in them by their fellow citizens.

For the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

WHILE the fate of the federal conſtitution was in ſuſpence, among the many arts by which the affections of the people were courted to embrace it, one greatly exerted, and much relied on by its advocates was, that it would leſſen our public expences. This was, indeed a popular topic. From the infancy and nature of our governments, from the ſtate of our arts and improvements, from our peculiar circumſtances, as juſt emerging from the embarraſſments of a revolution, we ought to be an economical people. This is a character more glorious to us than the ſplendor of thrones, or the profuſion of princes: at any rate, the argument addreſſed to the purſe is always a prevailing one. When the government was adopted, the places of truſt under it were filled with its friends, and they have now an opportunity of ſupporting their arguments with facts. The myſterious bleſſings of this ſyſtem have not I preſume, been ſufficiently unfolded to the public eye, for one not entruſted with the *arcana* of its powers and operations to judge of its merits or management. I have looked no deeper than the ſurface, and my obſervations muſt be received with many grains of allowance.

From the liberal donations beſtowed by the preſent Congreſs on themſelves and all their officers; from their attachment to this conſtitution, and their declarations of its economical tendency, I am conſtrained to believe, either that they muſt have found the finances of the union in a very flouriſhing condition, or that they muſt have diſcovered ſome very promiſing reſources not within the knowledge or reach of the former Congreſs. That the firſt of theſe could not be the caſe, you will find many creditors

of the United States prepared to give ample testimony. Whether the fund to supply this bounty, not unbecoming a great and opulent nation, be the impost or the direct taxation, it is not for me to say. If the latter, or perhaps in either case, I apprehend the expences of the state governments ought timely to be retrenched, the salaries of their officers reduced, and every thing rated on a small scale; for we ought not to expect to make a great figure in both capacities, as a separate sovereignty, and as a member of the aggregate body, and, at the same time, to reserve a fund for the payment of our debts.

While people differ in opinion respecting the component parts: while some fix the charge of extravagance peculiarly on the revenue of the president or the vice president; some on the allowance to the members of the two houses; some on the salaries of the judges, and some on the wages of inferior officers; all seem to agree that the system itself is an expensive one. The salaries of the judges alone of the federal courts, amounts to 35,750 dollars. The salaries of other officers, the organizing and supporting that department, will amount to a very important sum besides, and the fees and expences chargeable on the individuals, who may be drawn into those courts, will be another accumulated tax on the general industry. Whether there was formerly such a defect of justice in the United States, as that we shall now, by this establishment, acquire a beneficial redress equal to this expence, I know not: nor do I know whether there will if they keep within their natural and necessary bounds, be a quantity of business in the federal courts, adequate to the salaries of the judges; but I am inclined to think not; and that the dignity of these appointments, compared with similar ones in the individual states, was not a little consulted; perhaps too, strengthening the hands of government was not altogether out of view

But there is one article, on which we are more competent to judge: that is, the allowance for daily subsistence and travelling expences of the members of the legislature. I for my part think it extravagant, and believe it is generally thought so. This differs greatly from every other expence of government. All other members of the government receive not barely a decent subsistence but also a recompence for their talents and labours. The members of the legislature are supposed to receive only a decent subsistence. Their talents and their labours are supposed to be gratuitously devoted to the public service--not paid for. The question then will be, are 6 dollars a day but barely sufficient for the decent subsistence of a member of Congress? Six dollars a day are 42 dollars a week, 168 dollars a month, and 2184 dollars or 819l. a year. Whether this sum be more than sufficient for the decent subsistence of a member of Congress, depends on the style in which he is to live. The allowance to our members of Congress under the confederation ought, I conceive, to be laid out of this argument. For besides that we have now nearly double their number, their nature is materially changed. The members of the old Congress were the representatives of sovereign states collectively. The members of the new Congress (as far at least as respects the house of representatives) are the representatives of the people individually. Under the *confederation* the *states* assembled. Under the *constitution* the *people* assemble. Is then the sum of 819l. a year but barely sufficient for the decent subsistence of the representative of a modest, sober, republican people; yet in their infancy as to their policy, their arts, their manufactures, their trade, and all their resources; but just escaped from the distresses of war, and yet struggling under its debts? I cannot conceive the mode in which a man must live to spend that sum, unless attended with a numerous and expensive family of servants and retainers. The representative of the majesty of Pennsylvania, the president of our supreme executive council, has not twice that sum (hardly above one half more) to support the dignity of the state. And one of our representatives in the state legislature has but one third of that sum, paid in reduced paper money. If New York be a place, which requires such a sum to live decently on, it is full time to choose a more frugal residence.

If the allowance for daily subsistence be great, that for travelling expences is surely unreasonable. From New-York to Philadelphia the distance is 100 miles. That is usually travelled in the stage waggon. The fare is one guinea. The journey is compleated in one day, and the tavern expences must be but small; yet for this distance the member is allowed 30 dollars. Five dollars will pay the fare and the member has 25 dollars to spend in eating and drinking. There are stage waggons from one end of the continent to the others at nearly, I presume the same rates. But some members have to leave the line of stages, and travel across the country: we have a member on this side the mountain. The distance from Philadelphia to Washington is 320 miles, which at 6 dollars for every 20 miles, will come to 96 dollars, or 36l. add the 30 dollars between Philadelphia and New-York, and our member has 126 dollars, or 47l. 5s. for every time he goes to New York, and 47l. 5s for every time he comes from it; that is, 94l 10s. each trip: add his daily pay, while attending Congress, say three months at a time, there will be 546 dollars, or 204l. 5s more; and the whole expence of every trip will be 299l. 5s.

What is the tendency of these ample appointments? Will not a seat in Congress be considered as a lucrative office; and as such will not arts be used for its attainment, by men of low minds, greedy of gain, and regardless of the public good? Is it not notorious, that even the slender allowance to our members of assembly has been looked up to as an object of desire, by some who have succeeded in their aims?

Economy is one of our cardinal public virtues. It ought to be stamped on all our proceedings. Our legislators; our men in public office; ought to be eminent examples of it. When our debts are paid, and our revenues can afford it, let magnificence, if it must come in at last come in slowly. But let us first be just, then generous.

To conclude. I would recommend it to the inhabitants on this side the mountains, to circulate, sign, and transmit to the Congress of the United States, the following petition, or one of a similar nature, and thus endeavour to procure some lightening of the burden which the expences of the federal government will probably impose on us.

CENSOR.

To the President, Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States of America

The Petition of sundry Inhabitants of Pennsylvania.

Your petitioners deemed it a fortunate circumstance, after the establishment of the federal constitution, that it was first put in operation by its friends. Men unfriendly to it might have been disposed to give a false bias to its first motions, and a high tone to its first exertions, with a design to render it odious and short lived. In you we can suspect no such intention; and we do therefore, with more confidence represent to you, that it is our opinion, that in your first sessions, you have discovered a liberality of money no way suited to our circumstances. We therefore pray, that you will, without delay, review the allowance to the members of the legislature, and the civil list generally, and, if possible, reduce the expences of government lower than they now are. In doing this, you will pay that regard to our suggestions, which it is natural for constituents to expect from those to whom they have delegated their authority; you will justify the expectations and the promises of the friends of the federal constitution, and you will perhaps reconcile the minds of its enemies, and give it that popularity which it now wants, and without which no government can long subsist.

We hear that Jonathan Burrall, Esquire, is appointed assistant postmaster general. Sebastian Bauman, Esquire, postmaster for New York, and Robert Patton, Esquire, postmaster for Philadelphia.

ANECDOTE.

THE passion of fear sometimes shews itself upon the slightest occasion, and in persons the most unlikely to entertain such a guest. A French author relates a whimsical instance of this kind. Charles Gustavus, the successor of Christina of Sweden, was besieging Prague, when a boor of most extraordinary visage desired admittance into his tent, and being allowed entrance, offered, by way of amusing the king, to devour a whole hog, weighing two hundred weight, in his presence. The old general Koningsmark, who stood by the king's side, and who, soldier as he was, had not got rid of the prejudices of his childhood, hinted to his royal master, that the peasant ought to be burnt as a sorcerer.

"Sir, said the fellow, irritated at the remark, if your majesty will but make that old gentleman take off his sword and spurs, I will eat him before your face, before I begin with the pig." General Koningsmark, who had, at the head of a body of Swedes, performed wonders against the Austrians, and who was looked upon as one of the bravest men of the age, could not stand this proposal, especially as it was accompanied by a most hideous and preternatural expansion of the jaws. Without uttering a word, the veteran suddenly turned round, ran out of the court, and thought himself not safe until he had arrived at his quarters, where he remained above twenty four hours locked up securely, before he had got rid of the panic which had so severely affected him.

James Poupard,

GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, JEWELLER, and ENGRAVER, last from Philadelphia.

In Second street, at the Stone House, formerly occupied by Mr. John Gibson, in Pittsburgh

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he makes and sells all kinds of Gold, Silver, and Jewellery work, in the newest taste, and at reasonable rates.

Engraves all sorts of Designs on Copper plates, either Pictures, Landscapes, Coats of Arms &c.

Cuts Coats of Arms, Crests, and Cyphers on Watch, Compter, or Office Seals, either of Gold, Silver, brass or steel. Makes and Engraves Free Masons Medals. &c.

Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired in the carefullest manner and dispatch.

Pittsburgh, November 6, 1789.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the house of David Duncan in Pittsburgh on the 14th day of November, instant, the following property, viz

One Lot, No. 245 situate in Front street, in Pittsburgh between Chancery lane and Market street, adjoining lots of Charles Wilkins, and Thomas Chambers. Taken in execution as the property of James Chambers

Two hundred acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances situate in Elizabeth township, adjoining lands of George Faulkner, Geo. Pancake, and Richard M'Clure, on which there is a small improvement. Taken in execution as the property of Isaac Reed, and to be sold by

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

November 2, 1789.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY last night from the subscribers, living in Franklin county, two Servants, viz. Peter Smith, a Dutchee, about 23 years of age 5 feet 8 inches high, black, straight hair, had on a dead coloured coat and jacket, fustian breeches, new shoes, old wool hat; and Michael Dwyer, lately from the west of Ireland, about 35 years of age 6 feet high, strong made, red, short curly hair, had on a light blue coat, spotted jacket & jeanet breeches old hats he took with him some cloaths unknown. Whoever takes up said servants and secures them so that their masters may get them again, shall have the above reward for both, or Eight Dollars for either.

JAMES POE.
JOSHUA STEVENSON.

October 20, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Elizabeth township, Alleghany county, in April 1788, a black and white Bull, supposed then to be about two years old, no mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away in three weeks from this date.

RICHARD M'CLURE.

November 3, 1789.

WHereas George Justus, deceased, did give three notes to a certain Robert Forlow, dated in December 1784, payable in three different gales, the times of payment I cannot recollect. The said Forlow, by the best information I can get, lives in Kentucky, in consideration for a certain tract of land lying on the waters of Racoon, near Mr. Samuel Wilson's mill: and whereas the said Forlow, has not given a sufficient title for said land, this is to forwarn any person from taking an assignment on said notes, as it is out of my power to pay them until compelled by law.

ISAAC JUSTUS, Administrator.

October 30, 1789.

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Public Notice,

THE partnership of James Lang and George Kinnear, in the business of storekeeping, in Brownsville, under the firm of Lang and Kinnear, was dissolved by mutual consent the 29th June last. All persons who are debtors or creditors of said partnership are to settle with, pay to, and be paid by James Lang, and are requested to settle without delay with him, at the store, lately occupied by the partnership; for Lang and Kinnear.

JAMES LANG

Brownsville, 13th August, 1789.

N B James Lang carries on business at said store as formerly.

THE subscriber placed in the hands of Adam Brenning, in huntingdon township, three notes for fifteen pounds, one hundred bushels of rye for each note, in lieu thereof, for a piece of land; and as said Brenning cannot make me a good title for said land, I hereby forwarn any person from taking an assignment of any of the above notes, as I am determined not to pay any of them, until said Brenning makes me a good title for said tract of land, without any dispute.

ADAM HORN

Sept. 30, 1789

KENTUCKY BOATS of different sizes, for sale, at Elizabeth-town on Monongahela, in the Forks of Yough. the said town the Boat building business in its braches, is carried on by

JNCAN BERRIMAN & Co.

m Philadelphia; where travellers may supplied at a short notice with KELLOR Boats, on reasonable terms. and waited by Stephen Bayard, proprietor, on premises; who has for sale at his store said place, sundry Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries---which will be sold for , or the following country produce, grain, flour, whiskey, bacon, tallow, wax, and country linen.

izabeth-town, June 11, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

N reasonable terms for country produce, or cash at a lower rate, a deed for two hundred and fifty of land, in the fourth district of donation lands; two conveyances for one hundred acres each, d by Congress to soldiers serving during the war. uire of the Printer.

tember 1789.

---

enerous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

R A G S.

By the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

At Private Sale.

A DIAMOND Lot in Greensburgh, on which there is a well finished and commodious two story log House, with convenient out buildings, inclosed by a post and rail fence; also, a valuable lot near the former, and fronting the principal street, well inclosed, and under high cultivation as a kitchen garden, with two very convenient stables erected on a part thereof, and adjoining the town lots a very valuable out lot of four acres of meadow well fenced; likewise a large and general assortment of houshold furniture. The terms of payment will be easy, and made known to any person inclining to purchase, on application to the subscriber on the premises, and unquestionable clear deeds given, by

DORINGTINE PRICE.

August 7, 1789.

TO BE SOLD

By private contract, on reasonable terms, and the time of payment made easy to the purchaser, the following articles, viz.

A LOT, No. 394 situate in an advantageous part of the Diamond, in the town of Pittsburgh, having one front on the Diamond, and another on Diamond Alley.

A good Still, very little worn, which will contain 110 gallons, together with a worm belonging to the same.

A young unblemished Virginia bred Horse, excellent for the saddle.

A bay Mare 7 years old, a very good hackney, with a colt at her side, got by old Dove.

Another Colt rising three years old, got by old Dove, same dam.

And also one Cow and one Steer.

For a sight of the articles, and particulars respecting the sale, apply to ANDREW WATSON, at the Indian Queen in Pittsburgh.

N. B. All persons indebted to said Watson are requested to pay their accounts immediately, as they will be put into the hands of a magistrate without further notice

June 24, 1789.

John Findlay & William Marshall

Have at their NAIL FACTORY, in Mercersburgh

SINGLE and Clapboard Nails, Flooring Brads, Large Spikes and Sprigs of all sizes.

Which they will dispose of by the cask or single pound, on reasonable terms, for either Cash, Furs, or Ginseng.

Mercersburgh, June 10, 1789.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Marmaduke Curtis, in Market street, where he carries on the White Smith Business in its various branches. He makes locks, keys, and hinges of all sorts, pipe and squaw tomahawks, scalping knives boxes and pins for vizes, grates polished and unpolished, andirons shovels, tongs pokers chaffing dishes, bread toasters, ladles, skimmers, flesh forks, and sewers, with all kinds of iron work for a kitchen, currying combs, plates saddle trees, makes craping, curling, and pinching tongs, rupture belts, grinds swords razors, scissors, and pen knives, cleans & polishes guns and pistols, makes bed screws, and branding irons of all sizes and does several other pieces of business in the White Smith line, too tedious to mention.

He also carries on the Black Smith, in the shop lately occupied by William Braden, in partnership with James Beard, who is perfectly well qualified for horse shoeing, or any kind of work in that way; they also make horse, cow, and sheep bells.

GEORGE M GUNEGLE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 15, 1789.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the aforesaid business; also, a quantity of old brass, for which a generous price will be given.

STOLEN from the subscribers, living in the town of Washington, on the 15th inst. two HORSES, each seven years old, and about fourteen hands three inches high. The one a dark roan, with a switch tail, trots lofty, no other mark now recollected; the other a dark bay, also trots lofty, branded with the letter I on the rear or left shoulder, and W on the buttock of the same side. Whoever secures the said horses and thieves, so that the horses may be returned to their owners, and the thieves brought to justice, shall have Sixteen Dollars Reward, or Eight Dollars for the horses only, and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HOGE,

ALEX. CUNNINGHAM.

Washington, August 21, 1789.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the subscriber has removed his Tavern from where he formerly lived, to the north of the Courthouse, on the main street, and where the sign of the BUCK will be held, and will assure his customers and travellers, &c. that they may expect good usage and attendance on the most reasonable terms, viz. hay for horse, one shilling, victuals per meal, ditto, whiskey at six pence per half pint, and other Liquors in proportion, for cash.

JAMES WILSON.

Washington, Sept. 4.

BLANK

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh.

STRAYED out of the pasture of Mr John Irwin, on Brush Creek, on the 15th of August last, a dark dun coloured MARE, about three years old, fourteen hands high, branded with G on the shoulder and buttock. Whoever takes up said Mare, and delivers her to the Printer hereof, shall receive Two Dollars Reward.

Pittsburgh, Sept 3d, 1789.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

DAVID JOHNSON, A. M. late Teacher of the English Language in the University of Pennsylvania, has accepted of the same Office in the Washington Academy. Scholars will be immediately received at twenty five shillings each for one year. The Revd Mr. Dod continues to instruct the youth under his care in the Latin and other Learned Languages and will receive such other Students as may be offered for Instruction in these Languages or the Mathematicks. The situation of this Academy in the heart of a rich and populous settlement, renders it peculiarly inviting to such as desire instruction for themselves or children. Boarding may be had in reputable houses at about thirty dollars for the year, and the established reputation of the Masters, gives the most favorable prospects of the growth of Learning, Morality and Religion in this Seminary.

TTSBURG: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Crawford's Ferry, where Subscriptions (at 15s. per ... Advertisements &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches will Care and Expedition. ALSO ... Dollar and every Continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; those exceeding*